

THE TIMES

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THE TIMES COMPANY.
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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1892.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THAT STREET RAIL MONOPOLY AGAIN

A few days back we made a very full and authentic exposure of the details of the outrageous monopoly in steel rails which the protective tariff on them has built up. We showed that the manufacture of rails had now come exclusively into the hands of six firms, which we named, that have "pooled their issues," that the tariff excluded all steel rails from this country except those that they made; that the net profits to them were \$10 per ton; that they have put the price of steel rails at New York to \$32 per ton; that the same rails could be laid down in New York for \$19.50 per ton, plus the ocean freight, if they were allowed to be imported, and that the product of the works of the six manufacturers named would be 1,300,000 tons for this year, which would make their net revenues \$13,000,000. This immense tax the whole American people voluntarily pay through the protective tariff each year to six manufacturers. We say the people pay it, because, although the railroads pay it in the first instance, they must, of course, charge it to the people in the way of transportation.

Now, suppose each of these six establishments employed 5,000 men (and we do not suppose they average a half of that number), here would be 30,000 of people voluntarily submitting to an annual tax of \$13,000,000 to keep up works that employed 30,000 laborers, which laborers could find employment as good as what their tariff masters now give them if there were no tax on steel rails at all. In other words, a pretext of a benefit to these 30,000 laborers is made to cover the conveying to the pockets of these six monopolists of this enormous tax on the American people.

But the people are being made to feel the burdens in other ways. The price to which the monopoly runs the railroads detest railroad managers from buying all that their roads need, and thus increases liability to accident, both to persons and property. A gentleman engaged in the business of railway supplies told us a day or so back that he recently had an interview with the purchasing agent of one of the largest railway corporations in America, and that the railway man told him his company was buying little of anything, because the buying of rails preceded all other purchases, and they would not buy a single rail they could avoid purchasing while the price of them was kept up to \$32 per ton. And this railway agent was right. It is simple robbery to compel him to pay \$32 per ton when he could get all his rails for \$22 per ton if the tariff tax were removed.

Mr. Cleveland's address at the dinner given him by Mr. Henry Villard on Thursday evening was an admirable one, in every way characteristic of the man. He gave it to be very distinctly understood that he had no sympathy with those whose Democracy consists only in a desire to revel in partisan spoils, and he repeated in effect the motto, to which he has always so conscientiously lived up, "public office is a public trust." He is a thankful, however, that he can see the light of a true Democracy, based solely on principle, shining out ahead and upon that light he relies for guidance and safety in that state of life and responsibility to which God and the people have called him.

The discussion over the alleged promises made by Mr. Cleveland to Tammany has developed the fact that he has never, before or since the election, made any bargains or promises whatever to anybody. This is what Mr. Cleveland's friends have always believed. While he will do what he feels to be right and just, he is not the man to trammel himself with pledges. He will execute the laws and enforce the Constitution according to true Democratic principles, and the people and the Democratic press of the country will do their best to hold up his hands.

A Washington dispatch states that Mr. Blaine is again in a very serious condition of ill health. He has been confined to his bed nearly all this week with a bad cold, which has developed into a high fever with threatened pneumonia. He is evidently in a very precarious condition, and his friends are very much alarmed.

THE SITUATION AND HOW TO DEAL WITH IT.

The Washington Post of Friday had a commendable statement of the Government's present financial situation, made up professedly from the books of the Treasury Department. The Post dwells under the eaves of the Treasury Department, the sources of information are open to it and we have no doubt whatever that its statements are, therefore, perfectly reliable.

The Post states that the Revenues of the Government for the current year will be, from all sources, about \$455,000,000, and that of the appropriations for this year, amounting to \$567,000,000, the Government cannot escape paying at once as much as \$100,000,000, which does not include the pension deficit of \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000. The case then in a nutshell is that we have \$455,000,000 with which to pay certainly \$450,000,000, plus the pension deficit, and possibly \$507,000,000 plus the pension deficit. In either event we must face a serious deficit.

But this is not all. The election resulted in instructions from the people to their law makers to reduce the tariff duties. Reduction of taxes means primary facie reductions of revenue. What is to be done in the face of this situation?

We know very definitely what are our necessary expenditures, with the exception of what the growing pension list requires. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year ending October, 1891, shows that the civil establishment, with its accessories, calls for \$110,000,000; the army and its accessories calls for \$48,000,000; the naval establishment calls for \$26,000,000; the interest on the public debt calls for \$37,000,000; the postal service calls for \$65,000,000, and the Indian service for \$8,000,000. The pension roll for that year called for \$124,000,000, but we know that it will go this year to \$165,000,000. We know then that we must provide a revenue of certainly as much as these items amount to, and probably to a good deal more.

When we turn to our sources of revenue the same report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that we received that year from internal revenue \$145,000,000, from the postal service \$65,000,000, from miscellaneous sources about \$29,000,000, and the rest of the revenue amounting to \$219,000,000 from customs.

The internal revenue will probably remain the same. The tax should be taken off of tobacco, but it probably will not be. The revenue from the postoffice will probably be increased, but its expenditures will also increase so that no net revenue will come from it. The revenue from miscellaneous sources will probably remain about the same. To customs duties we must look then for the amount supplied by them in 1891, and for any deficiency due to increased appropriations and to an increasing pension list.

It is evident then that the customs duties must be handled with the greatest possible care and discretion. Duties must, in obedience to the instructions from the people in the late election, be lowered, but customs must be made to produce more than they did last year. But lowering duties does not mean necessarily decreasing revenue. The duties on many articles are so high that importations of them are excluded, and they therefore yield no revenue. Steel rails, for instance, which ought to pay a handsome revenue, under the present prohibitive tariff pay actually nothing. The same is the case of many other articles. Duties can, therefore, be reduced at many points, and an increased revenue be thereby obtained. This presents to Congress the true problem that it has to solve, and the session of the Fifty-second Congress about to commence should at once address itself to the consideration of it. The committees of this Congress should fully digest and prepare a proper bill for the revision of the tariff to be ready for the Fifty-third Congress as soon as it assembles.

CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED.

Cultivation is almost as comprehensive a word as gentleman, and that is a word that covers as great a variety as any word in the language. From the very lowest to the very highest it makes a fight to be charged with not being a gentleman; and from a little knowledge beyond the alphabet or an acquaintance with a few flashy novels up to the largest enlightenment people are said to be cultivated. Moreover, as cultivation by itself means merely developing or perfecting what is cultivated, just as there may be cultivated roses or blackberries or Jamestown weeds, so there may be cultivated thieves and burglars. Fagin had an academy of his own, and cultivated pickpockets turned out an "Artful Dodger." And cultivation at last depends upon what you are cultivating. Cultivation makes the best of a thing, but it does not change a nature, alter a type or "make a silk purse out of a sow's ear."

As far as mankind are concerned, every power, faculty and capability, mental, moral and physical, may be cultivated. The mind may be made to do wonders, and the capacity of the stomach may be enlarged to amazing dimensions, and the heart may be perfected to a sympathy with the Soul of the Universe, but ideal cultivation embraces our whole nature.

There can be no handsomer figure of a cultivated man than that given by the Scriptures—"Thou shalt be as a watered garden, whose waters fail not"—nor is there a more striking one of the very reverse than that of the greatest of poets:

"Like an unweeded garden,
Things rank and gross in nature
Possess it merely."

There is another reference of another sort, but very instructive. The wise man says: "Through wisdom is a house builded, and by understanding it is established, and by knowledge shall the chambers thereof be filled with all precious and pleasant riches." And the opposite of this is a house falling to pieces from neglect, for a city without walls, in which the Satyrs dance, and the owls hoot and doleful creatures dwell.

Between the beautiful, well ordered and fruitful garden, and that overgrown with noxious shrubs, and between the well-built house and home of virtue, full of delights and charms, and the warehouse or desolate city, there are many degrees and varieties. And all the varieties represent the human mind and heart in their different conditions and stages of care and keeping, or neglect and abuse.

It is very much with treasures of character and taste and cultivation as is

with the accumulation of wealth. The crowd goes for quantity, fair or foul, honest or dishonest, so it is got, and so it goes to make a heap; it matters not what gains represent—fraud, cruelty, vile or valuable, food or poison, life or death—if it takes the shape of the representative of value, it goes for wealth. They never stop to consider that money carries with it, through and through, the character of its getting, and blesses or curses, as it is vilely or honorably acquired. The little of honest industry will buy what all the millions of thievery and oppression cannot command.

In the world of intellect or cultivation, which involves both heart and mind, the general world knows only of books and literature—add even art and science. And one is said to be cultivated who is versed in these, or crammed to repletion, or declared a doctor of letters, or a master of arts. And yet one may be all this, and count himself a master of the situation, and yet how far from answering the beautiful picture of the watered garden. Satyrs and owls and all unclean animals have had their nests in palaces. And the rank growth of flowers and fruits in the tropics are the homes of reptiles and venomous serpents. And who does not know that learning and literature constantly go with wretched depravity?

Our poet tells us: "Tis God Government makes them seem divine." The old devouring maw of mind may be like the witches' cauldron with its ingredients. The first essential of him who hopes for cultivation and aspires after the highest delights of manhood is to discriminate; to "refuse the evil and choose the good." He who is indifferent to character and quality may dismiss the idea of cultivation.

But suppose there is such a thing as a decent furnishing of the mind, a handsome cultivation, as there is such a thing as the decent and handsome furnishing of a home, how beautiful are the possibilities. In this age of the world we are feeding on the rich-ripen cream of all the past, and in the midst of all the wealth and glory of art and literature; the masterpieces of thought and expression of all the genius of all the past. Printing papers and cheap books put precious and pleasant riches within reach of all who care to furnish their minds with them; and all that is wanted for a beautifully planted and cultivated garden of intelligence and household of memory and love of the beautiful and a willingness to set the jewels in our souls—a high idea of manhood.

Cultivation is a study, and it is not fancy that talks of a well-kept mind, as "like a paradise to envelop and contain celestial spirits." Those are both paraphrases of the account of the New Jerusalem, "The Lord God Almighty and the Lamb on the high throne of the Kingdom of Heaven within it."

On account of the deficit in the Treasury which confronts Congress it is thought possible a new Government loan of bonds bearing 2-1/2 per cent. interest may be made. If this is done, the Philadelphia Record thinks that these bonds should be put on the market with G. O. P. in illuminated letters printed large across their face. The party that found a big surplus in the Treasury four years ago which it has managed to make away with, and over \$400,000,000 of yearly revenue besides, and which has bankrupted the Treasury and caused a deficit of \$50,000,000, ought not to be allowed to pass in its checks without some reminder to keep its memory green.

The United States will pay \$186,000,000 this year in pensions. The five largest of the European powers, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria and Russia, in all pay out only \$94,311,049. How long can the country stand this enormous pension drain, which, heavy as it is at present, is increasing so rapidly that already it is estimated that from \$250,000,000 to \$270,000,000 will be required for pensions in 1895? What a tremendous burden the Billion-Dollar Congress has placed upon the tax-paying masses in this time alone!

The Chicago Inter-Ocean consoles itself by saying: "The Republicans, relieved from the responsibility of public affairs, can take a rest." Yes, indeed; an eternal rest.

CHARITY ENTERTAINMENT

For the Benefit of the R. E. Lee Camp Charity Fund.

The entertainment for the benefit of R. E. Lee Camp charity fund will take place at the Mozart December 6th, and Polk Miller and troupe, the Old Guard, the First Regiment in camp and battle scenes will be part of the programme, and besides these the best amateur talent in male and female voices has been engaged. The patronesses are: Mrs. T. H. Leary, Mrs. J. B. Pace, Mrs. C. O. B. Coward, Mrs. C. P. Lathrop, Mrs. John B. Purcell, Mrs. James J. McIntyre, Mrs. R. H. Whitlock, Mrs. J. Taylor Edlyson, Mrs. Alex. W. Archer, Mrs. Ben. Palmer, Mrs. Robert Boshier, Mrs. C. D. Langhorne, Mrs. Charles F. Stokes, Mrs. Alfred Gray, Mrs. Henry C. Jones, Mrs. Charles E. Wortham, Mrs. A. B. Camm, Mrs. Randolph Norris.

The reception scene will be presented by fifteen of the handsomest and most attractive young ladies in this city, and the entertainment should be well patronized, both for its intrinsic worth as well as for the laudable object for which it is given.

The ladies and gentlemen to take part are requested to meet promptly for the first full rehearsal Wednesday next at 8 o'clock at the Mozart Academy.

THE H. M. A. Cadets.

The Junior Hollywood Memorial Association held a meeting in the directors' room of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon, which was attended by seventy-four members.

Colonel W. E. Cutshaw made a lengthy address in regard to the military company which was to be organized. It was stated that at the next meeting suggestions as to the uniform to be adopted would be submitted. In all probability a uniform similar to that of the Lynchburg Zouaves, consisting of gray coats and red trousers, will be selected.

It was decided to name the company the Hollywood Memorial Association Cadets, and all the boys present, twenty-five in number, agreed at once to enlist. The following officers of the company were elected: Morgan Robinson, captain; Douglas Gordon, first lieutenant; Frank Hobson, second lieutenant; Edgar Powers, third lieutenant.

The Association adjourned until the first Saturday in January.

Hustings Court.

Judge Witt was busily engaged in the hustings court yesterday in the trial of Henry McCabe and Willard Lewis, for burglary. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty of burglary, but guilty of petit larceny. McCabe was sent to jail for six months and Lewis for three months.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

If we could banish the prosaic goods and talk only of the gathering beauties strewn about the Big Store it'd be entertaining and easy; but it wouldn't be store news. Pretty baubles are merely an incident—to be sure, an incident that has cost infinite trouble and care in the gathering and pangs of regret in the pricing, for it seems too bad to consider such artistic fashionings as mere merchandise—merchandise on which we drive the cost downward by big buying; but Cohen prices win the day and you possess the art at the worth of the commodity.

The EAST AISLE is full of beauty. Can't open this album without awakening sweet strains of music; this clock is not all wheels, for a full set of toilet articles appears when you raise the lid.

But, stroll through and enjoy it all.

To the Cloak room--

Misses' Jackets, jaunty effects, chevrons; the back graced with double plaits and strap, 32 inches long, \$5.00; buy one. The one adds prettiness to fairness; camel's hair, velvet collar, \$4.75. Navy blue or black, rough diagonals, double-breasted English walking coat, \$8.00. Tan chevrons, with Baltic seal edges and collar, \$9.50; buy it now. Tan or gray mixed chevrons, Watteau back with straps, full sleeves. Beauties, are they not? \$9.50.

Enough hints for the Misses. These for LITTLE FOLKS--

Good styles and a good many of them, but some sizes missing in each lot. For ages 3 to 8 years. Value \$4.00 to \$6.50. Price \$2.25. Children's Jackets of tan striped goods, flap pockets, turn-down collar; for ages 4 to 12. Special price \$1.98. Nineteen left from a hundred. Cute little miniatures, Watteau back, \$4.00. Double-breasted, trimmed to simulate vest front. Sweet little things, \$3.50.

For the Ladies--

An elegant garment, trimmed in real mink. Extra length. Now \$46.00. Not so elaborate, for \$32.00. Imported sample Wrap, size 36, a beauty, \$33.00. Extra length, imported navy blue jacket; fasten at side with pearl buttons; broad lapels; mink edges, \$42.00. Pretty tan Meltons, Watteau back, velvet collar, \$21.00. All the wraps we're talking of are double-breasted. A special Monday drive—12 tan beaver wraps, pretty pearl buttons; worth even here \$8.50, for \$4.95. Just came in—Dark Tan Jackets, which we can sell at \$6.00. These are half silk-lined, 36 inches long, Watteau back. Equal to the season's standard at \$15.00. We say \$10.00. In black, prettily made by men tailors; silk bound, \$10.00. Others, black, at \$7.50, worth \$10.00; at \$3.50, worth \$5.00. Black Wraps of exceptional goodness for anything like the price, \$2.25.

Take Elevator.

The event of the week will be our WINTER MILLINERY OPENING Tuesday and Wednesday.

Evening Hats.

Round Hats.

Garnitures for the hair.

Tumbling prices keep DRESS STUFFS moving—every holder, be it maker, importer, jobber or retailer, now wants to see the color of his money rather than of his goods. Low prices accomplish the transformation but at a cost of profit and a slice off the bank account.

The idea! 50c values in mixtures and solid colors, all wool, for 25c. It's that way here this week. Beautiful half-mourning goods, pure camel's hair. Most of them cost \$1.50 wholesale earlier. Monday, 98c. Whelped Serges, the best colors, two grades, French, of course—Were \$1.48; are 98c. Were \$1.20; are 74c.

Into the better known as the 50c line more and better values keep tumbling. This broken plaid, blue as a basis, all wool and a yard and a half wide, Monday \$1.25.

Marching orders are given to French patterns. The \$7.00, \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00 values, this season's goods, drop to \$4.00.

50-inch unlined Serge, lovely quality, \$1.00 instead of \$1.45 a yard. French importations that are real camel's hair, \$2.50 to \$3.00 the yard. Monday it's \$1.50 for the \$2.75 values and the rest proportionately. Nice for children's wraps as well as dresses.

Our own importation of solid colored chevron stripes. Sold close at 65c, but 50c now.

We've secured 200 more of these \$10.00 patterns to go at \$3.75. It isn't our loss.

What housewife don't adore dainty LINEN?

A railroad's blunder saves you 25 per cent. and here's enough just tumbled in to last for several days' selling. They left New York by Pennsylvania railroad and must have struck Richmond, Indiana, first. The delay brings them here while every inch of room is needed for holiday goods—have to crowd staple lines—so out they go, this way—

50-inch German Table Damask, three pretty patterns; grass bleached, undressed and most desirable, 40c a yard.

2 Beautiful 42-inch grass-bleached Damask, no dressing. You'd grab it, too slowly, possibly, at 75c. We'll say 50c.

Full 2 yards wide, plain satin centre, double Grecian border, \$1.25 the yard. You'll soon pay \$1.85 again.

Conventional designs all over, at same price.

If your table is narrow, this'll do. 52-inch, a bleached beauty. 30c.

Turkey Red, 2 designs; best and usual 60c value at 37c. Ten pieces.

14-inch Dollies to match the white Damask; fringed, \$1.50 sort for \$1.00 a dozen. Very elegant.

Smaller, usual 60c sort for 30c.

Large Dinner Dollies, 75c.

THE COHEN CO.

% Napkins, \$1.38 quality for 90c a dozen. Another offering at \$1.25. % Napkins, \$1.85 instead of \$2.55. Scarfs, centre pieces, tray and carving cloths, too. Glass Toweling, plaid, won't lint. In this sale at 5c a yard. Huck Towels, 22x44 for 25c. Colored borders and fringed. 21x46 Mummy Towels, colored borders and fringed, 25c. Best Cotton Diaper, 22-inch. Usually 7c a piece. This sale, 50c.

East Aisle.

The Fur department pleads for a hearing. But space forbids. Come look around.

East Aisle.

Laggards are not tolerated here. Among our \$1.25 MOQUETTE CARPETS only two pieces drag. They shall not taunt us longer. \$1 a yard, made, laid and lined.

Body Brussels, quality up to standard—our high standard. Patterns haven't proved catchy. 75c instead of \$1.00. A few pieces of Tapestry slide down, for same cause, from 65c to 50c. Smyrna Mats, fancy designs, usually 40c for 35c. Italian Silk Rugs, 21x46 inches, fringed; about a dozen, \$1.19 have been; 75c are. Thick Cocoa Door Mats, 60c sort for 40c.

Large Wire Door Mats, have been \$2.08, \$1.98 and \$1.98. Each price halved Monday and Tuesday.

Take Elevator.

As bookish as a book store; but books are sold here on little profits—like other merchandise. Who's hurt? Nobody. All are helped. 300 to 500 used to be an average first edition for a book. They were higher; few could afford to buy. We could sell a whole edition such as that in a few days. More printed nowadays. We sell them our way; the book stores sell their way. Who do you think will sell most? Where had you better buy?

Dickens, 15 volumes, good type, \$2.50. Bound in silk cloth, \$4.08. John Estlin Cooke's works, 11 volumes, silk cloth, good type, \$10.75. Macaulay, 3 volumes, \$1.25. Hume's England, 6 volumes, silk cloth, \$3.50. Chamber's Encyclopaedia, good and strong, 12 volumes, \$8.00. Cooper's complete novels, including Leather Stocking and Sea Tales, 16 volumes, \$10.00. Gibbon's Rome, 5 volumes, silk cloth, \$2.98. Carlyle's Essays, 4 volumes, silk cloth, \$3.98. SHAKESPEARE—half Russia, 3 volumes, \$4.75. Hudson edition, handy size, 12 volumes, \$5.98. Set of volumes, Steel Engravings, uncut edges, \$7.50. Handy edition, 12 volumes, \$4.13. Flexible Russia, \$1.18. Leopard's Shakespeare, illustrated, \$1.50. Younger American Poets (1830-1890), silk cloth, \$1.45. Illustrated Poems.

Barker's Daring, by Amelle River, 80c. Don Orlando, by Marion Crawford, 80c. American Chalmers, Mark Twain, new edition, \$1.38. OXFORD BIBLES—Flexible, protective covers, \$2.25, \$2.95, \$3.50 and \$4.90. Indexed, \$2.85 and \$3.90.

The line of Juvenile books grows daily. The prices 8c and upward.

Vassar Series. Henty Series. Hildegarde Series. Knock about Series. Zig-Zag Series. Round About Series. And host of others.

Any gettable book here or gotten for you.

West Aisle.

You'd pay 8c for these Handkerchiefs; Sheer lawn, hemstitched, dainty printed borders. We charge only 4c. Just in.

These all-white sheer lawn. Pretty for a dime; you get them for 5c.

Scalloped Embroidered Handkerchiefs. The maker's price \$1.50 a dozen. You buy what you want at 9c each.

These linen cambric are the shadows of last year's \$1.00 goods. You now pay 50c.

East Aisle.

Among the new Curtain offerings are some exquisite lace effects, all at littler prices because the manufacturers are closing up their year's business.

Pretty Chenille Portieres, full 72 inches wide, 27 inch dado, fringed. Desirable and scarce. \$12.50 a pair.

Take Elevator.

These Eiderdown Quilts catch interest from the price. Such as these, pure down filling, used to be \$8 and \$9. They are here at \$4.75. Beauties. Satteen, one side light; the reverse dark. Corded edges.

We've told you of the Eiderdown Cushions—three qualities; in sizes 18 to 24 inches and in price 50c to \$2.19. Now here's another lot—satin and silk covered; some with dainty printed silks bringing in the pattern "just so" others with the abandon of bits cut from figured silk; some Japanese embroidery. Wonderfully pretty and in great variety. 82c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.85, \$4.65 and \$4.75.

Take Elevator.

Have you visited the Basement, with its art and beauty; the electric lights hardly brighter than the crystal and metals? Fairly land made substantial. Make yourselves at home; stroll around.

A pretty display of Pastelles on the west side.

Just came in—Flat Mirrors for table reflection; beautiful plate-glass; diameters 8 to 16 inches, worth \$1.25 to \$4.00; but our prices 75c to \$2.80.

New Dinner and Tea Sets, 114 pieces. Emery's English China, underglazed decorations, which gracefully fall over into the interior of the cups and dishes.

Pretty things, two decorations; square shape. What! \$10.00. Carved China Tea Plates, \$1.00 a dozen instead of \$1.75.

Decorated Individual Butters, 25c a dozen instead of 60c.

Pretty Wine Glasses, French crystal, only \$1.05 a dozen.

Seen the Candlesticks, complete with fancy candle and shade? 19 inches high, 85c.

85c.

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